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6. A NEW DISEASE OF CULTIVATED PALMS.

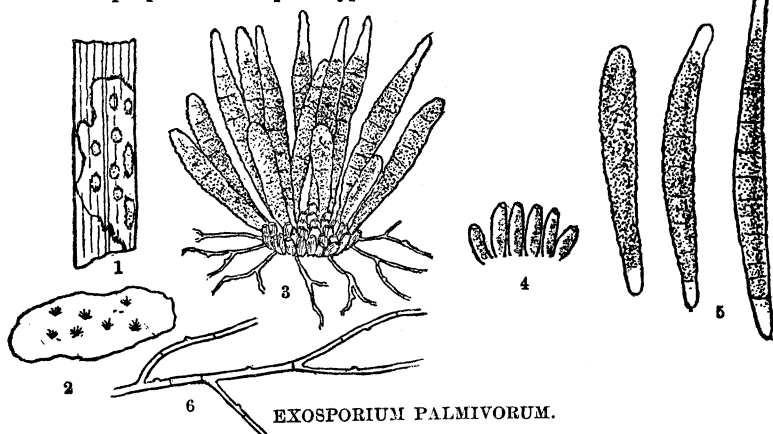
BY WILLIAM TRELEASE.

In October, 1897, Mr. W. J. Hesser, a large importer and grower of palms, sent to the Garden leaves of *Kentia* and *Phoenix* affected by unrecognized fungi. The latter were referred to Professor P. A. Saccardo, who reports that the one on young specimens of *Kentia* is *Gloeosporium Allescheri*, Bres., which, however, may be considered a palmicolous form of *G. sphaerelloides*, Sacc.

Concerning the fungus on *Phoenix* (*P. canariensis*, *P. tenuis* and *P. reclinata*, but chiefly the first named), Professor Saccardo says: "This is very interesting, and new, and I add a description of it:—

EXOSPORIUM PALMIVORUM. Sacc. n. sp.—Maculis amphigenis minutis suborbicularibus, 1–3 mm. diam., brunneis, interdum in area lata expellente foliorum sparsis; sporodochiis superficialibus in areolis brunneis dense gregaris, punctiformibus, nigris; basidiis oblongis, continuis, olivaceo rufis, 14–16 \times 5–6 μ , in pulvinulum convexum 60–80 μ lat., 30 μ altum dense constipatis, monosporis; conidiis e basidio radiantibus fusoides, rectis v. curvis, 80–90 \times 8–9 μ , sursum obtuse tenuato-acutatis, basi obtusis, 8–10-septatis, non constrictis, olivaceo-fuscis, utrinque pallidioribus, conspicue, maxime prima aetate, verruculosus.—Hab. in foliis, qua valde vexantur et demum moriantur, palmarum (*Phoenixis* etc.), in calidariis, Plattsmouth, Nebr., Sept., 1897, comm. Prof. W. Trelease.

Mycelium circumcirca et infra sporodochia serpit et constat ex hyphis filiformibus, ramosis, septatis, olivaceis, 3 μ , cr., hinc inde denticulatis. Conidia juvenilia sunt breviora, sursum obtuse clavata nec acutata, 60–65 \times 9 μ , magis aspera septisque minus manifestis.—Cum speciebus *Cercosporae*, *Heterosporii*, *Closterosporii* comparavi, sed longe differt et propius ad *Exosporii* typum accedit."



EXOSPORIUM PALMIVORUM.

Explanation of figures.—1, Spots, natural size; 2, dried sporochia, enlarged; 3, sporochium; 4, basidia; 5, spores of various ages; 6, mycelium,—all greatly enlarged.